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TO EARL KIDD AND LUCILE KIDD

Ida Hodge vs. John W. Kidd et al
State of Tennessee, in Chancery
Court of Knox Co. No. 16220

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants Earl Kidd and Lucile Kidd are non-residents of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

It is further ordered that this notice be published for four consecutive weeks in the Knoxville Independent.
This 27th day of Sep. 1918
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master
S. E. Hodges, Sol.
Sept. 28 Oct. 5-12-19-1918

TO W. A. WRIGHT

Maude Wright vs. W. A. Wright
State of Tennessee, in Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 16240

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant W. A. Wright is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Dec. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 8th day of October 1918
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
J. C. Wilburn, Sol.
Oct. 12 19 26 Nov. 1918

TO HENRY ARINGTON

Hazel Arington vs. Henry Arington
State of Tennessee, in Chancery
Court of Knox county No. 16239

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Henry Arington is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Dec. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 8th day of Oct. 1918
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master
J. C. Wilburn, Sol.
Oct. 12 19 26 Nov. 3 1918

TO MARY BEECH

Howard Beech vs. Mary Beech
State of Tennessee, in Chancery
Court of Knox County No. 16282

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Mary Beech is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Dec. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks.

This 19th day of Oct. 1918
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
E. F. Walsh, Sol.
Oct. 19 26 Nov. 2 8 1918

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AGREE TO SHORTER WORKDAY

Officers of United States Steel Corporation Make Concession Long Sought by Men.

The United States Steel corporation surprised the domain of both capital and labor with the announcement that after October 1 the eight-hour day would prevail in all plants of the corporation.

This is a concession that has been sought for years by the workers. It affects more than 225,000 persons, directly and indirectly. It means a reduction of 20 per cent in the average working hours of the mill workers. But it means close to 30 per cent increase in wages, because extra pay will now be given for overtime if a ten-hour day is still worked.

The average mill pay is now \$4.20 a day. This remains unchanged, but the workmen will receive that amount for eight hours, instead of for an average of ten hours.

The labor question in the steel industry has become so acute recently that long conferences have been held to arrive at a remedy.

Although steel workers have received advances of more than 100 per cent in pay since the war started, they were still unsatisfied. They were not being paid as high as other workmen in shipbuilding plants, for instance, although the steel industry is regarded as one of the prime essentials.

Reduction of Steel Output.

A reduction of 50 per cent in the steel output of the Dominion Steel corporation, Canada's largest steel-rolling company, is announced by President Mark Workman in an interview. The production in the past two weeks Mr. Workman describes as "very unsatisfactory," the implication being that the condition is due to the difficulty between company and workers, which has not been definitely cleared up, notwithstanding the recent extended visit of the Hon. A. K. Maclean, minister without portfolio in the federal government.

Trades Unions Growing in Canada.

In the six years from 1911 to 1917 membership in trade unions in Canada has grown from 133,132 to 204,630, according to figures recently compiled by the government department of labor. Altogether there are 1,974 local union branches in Canada, 1,702 comprising members affiliated with international organizations, 244 with 32,343 members being connected with noninternational bodies, and 28 with 7,391 members, being independent units. Montreal, with 123 local branches, stands first and Toronto, with 76, is second.

Workers Enroll for Night School.

After canvassing the largest steel plants in South Chicago the Y. M. C. A. has, with the co-operation of the Chicago school board, enrolled nearly 600 young men in night school classes which meet at Bowen high school three times a week. At the first meeting 583 husky young fellows "signed up." They will take such courses as will benefit them most in war times.

Work on Funeral Days Swells Output.
To prevent tonnage loss, collieries in anthracite coal fields hereafter will not stop work on the funeral day of an employee who has been killed. Instead, a committee of six will attend the ceremony. Wages of these representatives will be paid, and \$150 in addition to compensation allowed by law given to heirs by the company.—Popu-

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RED CROSS WORK AMONG REFUGEES

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF UNFORTUNATES IN ITALY WELL CARED FOR.

SCENE IN BOLOGNA STATION

Allen Enemy Females Put Under the Permit Rules—Great Plans for the Further Relief of Belgians and French.

(From Committee on Public Information.)
Washington.—How the hundreds of thousands of unfortunates driven from their homes in the course of the Austrian invasions of Italy were safely piloted to their destinations is related in a report received from an American Red Cross worker who has been looking after refugees in Bologna.

"An arrival of emigrants from Europe would give but a faint idea of an exodus of refugees," the report says. "Many of them are taking their first journey on a railway. In most cases it is impossible to make themselves understood. They pour into the Bologna station, dragging behind them unwieldy packages, flasks, bottles, babies, sewing machines, hens (refugees have cats, dogs, canaries, bullfinches, pigeons, turkeys—in fact, our rest home has seen every variety of winged and four-footed live stock). There they stand, stupefied by the noise and confusion of the arrival, utterly unable to move, while maybe their train is about to depart.

"However, we are there, looking for just such as they. The willing soldiers who are assigned to help the Red Cross take their difficult bundles, the huge sacks and a few of the babies. We take the eldest child, leading the way as a sort of decoy; and away we go, in and out of passenger trains, troop trains (no bridges or subways here), until we arrive at the train desired, hidden away behind all these obstacles, absolutely unobtainable if not for our intervention.

"The train is jammed. They always are. Everyone on board cries to us there is not another inch of room. We pay no attention to them. Our fattest soldier enters a car and opens a passage for the family. When all the members and their endless belongings are squeezed in we go back and pick up another family."

Seven thousand men at Kelly field, division of military aeronautics, last month saved articles which in other times would be regarded as junk, but which brought the government \$3,300. Some of this refuse was old paper, oil barrels, straw, bags, garbage, tin cans and metals.

In addition, great piles of old clothing, tents, motorcycle parts, airplane fittings, engine parts, rubber tires and the like were saved. "Don't throw it away" is the slogan which is prompting the accumulation and sale of masses of materials at this and other camps.

The fruit and milk cans that the "kitchen police" smash every day, for example, bring considerable money to the government. They sell at \$16 a ton. Kelly field ships them by the carload to copper refineries, where they are thrown into furnaces and serve to collect millions of molecules of copper that would otherwise be washed away. The cans are then heated, the copper separated from the tin and marketed.

How to conserve clothing and shoes, lumber and equipment is taught the soldier, who is not slow to see the advantage in dollars to himself as well as to the government. It is intended soon to open shoe repair shops and tailor shops at Kelly field to make the work of reclamation of still greater value to the government.

Midnight of October 5, 1918, has been fixed by the United States attorney general as the time when regulations establishing a one-mile prohibited area around federal or state forts, camps, arsenals, aircraft stations, government or naval vessels, navy yards, factories or workshops for the manufacture of munitions of war, etc., shall be effective as to German alien females. This date is fixed by the attorney general under authority granted to him in the president's proclamation of April 19, 1918.

The effect of the attorney general's act in fixing this date is to make it unlawful for any German alien female of fourteen years of age and upwards to be found within one-half mile of any of the places mentioned (except on public carriers) without a permit from the United States marshal. Permits to reside in or to enter the prohibited area must be obtained, and applications for these must be made in the same manner as for similar permits in the case of German alien enemy males.

Salt producers have agreed with the United States food administration to pack their product in only a few standard sacks and when packed in wood the barrels where possible will be hooped with wood instead of steel. When packed in cotton, salt will hereafter be obtainable in only five, ten and twenty-five pound or larger sacks. Proportionately, a one-pound sack will contain 50 per cent more cotton than a five-pound sack. The new arrangement is expected to save large quantities of cotton and steel and reduce the drain on labor.

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Plans for the relief of the 10,000,000 Belgians and French people now within territory occupied by the Germans contemplate the shipment in the next twelve months of 42,500,000 bushels of wheat, 2,200,000 bushels of beans, 3,000,000 bushels of rice, 26,400,000 pounds of corned beef, 277,200,000 pounds of pork products, 60,000,000 pounds of soap, 26,000,000 pounds of coffee, 18,000,000 pounds of cocoa, 55,000,000 pounds of condensed milk and 40,000,000 pounds of sugar.

This amount of food, together with the native produce, gives an average ration of about 2,000 calories—about half the consumption of the American people.

This program is estimated to cost during the twelve months, for purchase and transportation, approximately \$280,000,000. The finance has been arranged on the basis of advances to be made by loans from the United States to the Belgian and French governments in amounts sufficient to pay for the material purchased in the United States. The British and French governments are advancing in Europe the sums necessary to meet the expenditures made there for shipping and for foodstuffs coming from other quarters than the United States.

In addition to the fleet controlled by the relief commission the United States and allied governments are placing at its disposal 200,000 tons of shipping recently obtained from the Swedish government for nonwar zone purposes. The commission announces that besides the food which it intends furnishing these stricken people there will be needed for them about 20,000 tons of clothing and cloth. Through the co-operation of the Red Cross about 5,000 tons of these supplies have been collected and the work of collection still continues.

In its fourth installment of its report the war council of the American Red Cross announces that its expenditures in France for work among the civilian population since the war began, coupled with appropriations for the supply, transportation, women's hospital service and other bureaus, will total more than \$70,000,000.

"Expenditures in France to July 1, 1918, totaled \$36,613,682.73, of which \$21,160,632.66 was apportioned for relief work among refugees, reclaiming devastated areas, the fight against tuberculosis, operating expenses and other expenses that have to do with the civilian population," the report states.

"The demands for the next six months for the same purposes are \$34,582,577.57."

The total of the expenditures for relief work and the reconstruction of devastated villages and the care of refugees from the devastated areas was \$5,537,605.75. The third largest item was for a campaign against tuberculosis. This work absorbed \$2,147,327.

For the care of children in France up to July 1 the expenditure was \$1,149,129.70. The cost of relieving refugees will be financed from an appropriation of \$6,212,280.70, which has been set aside for the purpose.

Retail prices of food as reported to the United States bureau of labor statistics for August, 1918, and just published, show for the country as a whole an increase of 2 per cent for all articles combined, as compared with July, 1918.

The increase in price of all articles of food combined in August this year, compared with the same month of 1917, was 15 per cent. In this period hens showed the greatest advance—38 per cent. Chuck roast increased 30 per cent, round steak 29 per cent, rib roast 28 per cent, sirloin steak, plate, boiling beef and bacon 26 per cent each. Rice was 26 per cent higher than a year ago. Beans, flour, sugar, bread and coffee were cheaper than in August, 1917.

For the five year period (August 15, 1913, to August 15, 1918) all food combined showed increase in price of 70 per cent. All the 17 articles for which prices were obtained for five years showed an increase of 52 per cent and more. Four articles increased 100 per cent. They were meal, 127 per cent; lard and flour, 106 per cent each, and potatoes 105 per cent.

With nearly all the stars of the game in the army and navy, football will be one of the most popular sports in the various training camps this autumn, it reports to the war and navy departments' commission on training camp activities are dependable. Many colleges and preparatory schools have announced that football will be abandoned so far as academic and collegiate matches are concerned. Most of the college stars of previous years have entered the service, and the training commission's athletic directors are making plans to employ them in the formation of crack divisional, regimental and company elevens.

Although many former college stars who played last season in the uniforms of the various naval station elevens have been transferred to active sea service, athletic directors are confident that the teams will be even better than a year ago.

To assist in the campaign which the United States department of labor is conducting to train workers for service in war industries the Chicago board of education has donated a vacant school building and voted \$10,000 for preliminary expense in equipping it. Leading manufacturers of the city are installing training machines and experts in production from their factories will outline the policies subject to the control of the board of education under the general supervision of the training and dilution service of the department of labor.

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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

TO Dr. W. T. FLANEGAN
AND MARY FRANCES FLANEGAN A MINOR

O. B. Henderson, Administrator,
vs. Harry Hackworth et al.

In the County Court of Knox County,
Tennessee, No. 5066

In this cause it appearing from the affidavit of O. B. Henderson Administrator, that the defendants Dr. W. T. Flanagan, a minor, and Mary Frances Flanagan, a minor are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in Knoxville, Tenn., requiring said defendants to appear before the County Court for Knox County, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in Nov. 1918 and make defense to said petition or the same will be taken for confessed as to said defendants, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

This 27th day of Sept. 1918
A. W. Edington
County Court Clerk.
L. C. ELY, Attorney.
Sept. 28 Oct. 5 12 19 1918

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One acre of ground, more or less, five room house, with porch, cellar, cistern, hen-house, workshop etc. Fruits of all kind. Mile and a half from Burlington street car line, near Rutledge pike and So. Ry. Address M. F. Dameron, R. D. 6 or call Old Phone 296.

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO CALIFORNIA PACKING CORPORATION

H. C. Bondurant Co. vs. California Packing Corporation
State of Tennessee, in Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 16235

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, California Packing Corporation is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them and an original attachment having been issued and levied on the defendant's property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Dec. next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 18th day of October 1918
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Cates & Price, Sols.
Oct. 19 26 Nov. 2 1918

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Knoxville, Tenn.

SAY LAW HAS WORKED WELL

Industrial Conference Report Makes
Favorable Report on Canadian Industrial Disputes Act.

The Canadian industrial disputes investigation act has been a wholesome restraint both on employers and employees through a period of industrial unrest, the national industrial conference board finds in a report of ten years operation of the Canadian law, made public at Boston. The conclusion of the board was reached, the report says, notwithstanding that statistics show 222 disputes, involving more than 4,800,000 work days lost.

It is pointed out that the act is not one for compulsory arbitration, but instead for compulsory investigation, and then only affecting transportation companies and other public utilities and mines, although it may be invoked in other industries upon application by both sides. Since the war industries providing war materials have been brought under the compulsory feature by special legislation.

The report says that the measure depends principally on public opinion, the penalties provided being imposed rarely. It adds that the act after ten years has the support of Canadian public opinion, but finds that its operation has failed to inspire the complete confidence of workers, though it believes that the theory that failure to impose penalties is the principal weakness, is not borne out. One of the conclusions reached is that investigations have been most successful when most informally conducted, and that introduction of legal machinery is almost certain to destroy their usefulness.

FORMING NEW RAILROAD BODY

Employees Not Eligible to the Four
Brotherhoods Are to Have Organization of Their Own.

Railway employees, including shopmen, towermen, yardmen and others whose classes of employment are not included in the four brotherhoods and to whom, until the control of railroads was taken over by the government permission to organize was refused, are now organizing rapidly under the protection of Director General McAdoo.

This was announced by William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He denied that it was a movement to block any other movement on the part of railroad officials who, he said, have been stripped of their authority and have no voice in the matter.

"The four brotherhoods have absolutely nothing to do with the movement," he continued. "There are six organizations of railroad employees in existence, which are distinct from the four brotherhoods and are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

"We heartily favor the plan and will help it in any way possible, but the four brotherhoods are organized practically to their full quotas."

Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, said he knew nothing of a movement to organize railroad employees other than those affiliated with the four brotherhoods.